

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4.

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.

NUMBER 113.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

This Underwear News Interests You.....

Some splendid underwear values tempt us to write of them today. They are values that shall give you an insight of the immense underwear that we carry. These prices show the fairness not only of the underwear prices but of prices throughout the whole store. They show our determination always to give you the very best at fairest prices.

Most interesting underwear prices prevail now. Ladies' jersey fleeced vests, crochet neck, silk taping, all sizes, pants of same,

25c Garment

Ladies' jersey ribbed fleeced vests, long or short sleeves, heavy weight, pants of same. This is a most unusual value.

50c Garment

Ladies' jersey cashmere pants and vests in white and natural, splendid value,

87 1-2c Garment

Hosiery

No matter how well provided you are with hosiery it will pay you to visit our hosiery counter and see what we offer.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.
82, 84, 86 Main St.

Are You

Looking for a place where you can get any time you want those fresh eggs that are really the genuine article. I receive three times each week direct from country producers.

The Cider Vinegar I sell is the finest goods produced, costs a little more, but—

Where can I get the best Sweet Cream?

101 Main Street, sure.

The best location, largest and freshest stock, reasonable price and best service.

M. V. N. BRAMAN
101 Main Street.
Telephone 220.

WILL NEGOTIATIONS STOP?

Reported That American and Spanish Commissioners Cannot Agree.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The American and Spanish peace commissioners met again this afternoon. The statement of the Americans at Monday's session which caused the Spaniards to ask for a recess until Friday has not been disclosed.

The Gaulois says that Judge Day has cabled Washington that the negotiations are on the verge of stopping owing to Madrid's refusal to accept proposals regarding the Philippines. It is thought, however, that the Spaniards are weakening somewhat.

Stoughton Almshouse Burned.

Stoughton, Oct. 7.—The Stoughton almshouse was gutted by fire this morning. All the inmates escaped. The loss is \$4,000.

Two Sailors Drowned.

Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 7.—The schooner Pythian arrived here today with her flag at half mast for the loss of Leon Fitzgerald and George Moran, two members of her crew who went astray in a fog off the southern part of the western banks on October 3. Both men were natives of Tucko, N. S., and were 25 years old and unmarried.

Testimony of Greene.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Gen. F. V. Greene who was at the battle of Manila testified before the war commission today. The health of the troops was excellent, he said, and the supplies were abundant.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Killed and Wounded By the Indians.

President Takes Vigorous Measures For Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

List of Casualties in the Indian Troubles.

Minneapolis, Oct. 7.—General Bacon has been heard from. He is safe. He will send the names of the killed and injured by the Indians today.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Walker says: The steamer Flora arrived bringing in the killed and wounded in the Indian troubles. Major Melville Wilkinson and Sergeant William Butler were the officers killed. The privates killed were: Edward Lowe, John Olmsted, John S. Wallenstocker and Alfred Seebell. About twenty men were wounded. Gen. Bacon and the newspaper men were unhurt. A military council is to be held today.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Duluth says that Gen. Bacon has sent word that he has the pillaging band of Indians whipped and does not need any further reinforcements. The companies of the 14th Minnesota regiment now here do not expect to be called.

SPANIARDS ORDERED OUT.

President Insists on Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President McKinley has cabled the United States military commission at Porto Rico that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18 and that the Spanish commissioners be so informed.

In case of failure of the Spaniards to complete the evacuation by that date the United States commissioners are directed to take possession and exercise all the functions of government and in case it is found impossible to secure transportation for the Spanish troops by October 18, they may be permitted to go into temporary quarters until transportation can be arranged to take them to Spain.

This fact was developed at today's cabinet meeting and it was also stated that from this time forward a more vigorous policy would be pursued with respect to the evacuation of Cuba. The President has notified the United States evacuation commission at Havana that the Spaniards would be expected to have evacuated the Island by December 1 with a strong intimation that in case of failure the United States would brook no further delay but immediately take possession of the government.

Governor Beaver read a letter complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. This letter said the camp was filthy, the bread mouldy, the doctors generally drunk, etc.

"Is that from my command?" General Lee asked, in evident surprise.

When informed that it was, he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said in this connection that occasional complaints had reached him, but when examined every case was found to be unfounded.

Complaints against regimental surgeons were read to the general from members of the Fourth Virginia volunteers, but he replied that he could not speak definitely of the regimental doctors in this case. Some of them he knew were not as competent as they should be. The surgeons of his rank were all competent men. He expressed the belief that division hospitals were too large. He advocated brigade hospitals as a compromise between the division and regimental hospitals.

Captain Howell asked General Lee if he considered that he had been side-tracked in the campaign. "I don't think so," he replied. "I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers to the effect that it was not the intention of the authorities that I should have an opportunity for active participation in the campaign. I, of course, had no claim to go to Santiago or to Porto Rico, as other officers in the army outranked me. It was always the understanding that my corps was organized for the Havana campaign. I had some ambition to go there because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men and show our enemies that I could stay." The president had told the witness with in the past few days that it was intended to send him to Havana, and in case there had been an assault upon the city that he should lead it.

General Lee dwelt upon the importance of taking proper care of the sick as a preventive of disease. The healthiest regiment in his camp was the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, which burned all its effete matter.

Most of his troops were anxious to go to Cuba, but some desired to be discharged.

He said, in conclusion, that he knew of no cause of distress, starvation or death from any neglect, or that was due to any inefficiency on the part of the government officials.

War Investigation.

Boynton Concludes His Evidence at Camp Thomas.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war investigation commission held two sessions Thursday. In the forenoon General Boynton concluded his testimony, and General Fitzhugh Lee was heard in the afternoon. General Boynton dwelt upon the causes of disease at Camp Thomas, charging the increase toward the close of the camp to the lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sinks.

General Lee detailed the conditions prevailing at the camp at Jacksonville. He said that the site was a good one; that the supplies were plentiful and the men well taken care of, and he had no complaint to make of the war department's treatment of his command.

In June, when the expeditions were being gotten off, there was some delay, but this was natural, and since then supplies of all kinds had come with regularity and abundance. "There have, of course," he said, "been some complaints. Soldiers are like schoolboys. They sometimes complain even when there is no occasion for complaint."

He thought the army rations were abundant, and in the main well suited to a campaign in a tropical climate; yet he thought some changes might be made.

He was of the opinion that it would be better to send live animals to Cuba than to send refrigerator meat, as at present. According to his ideas, men should have more fruit and less meat.

During the course of the questioning it developed that General Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba in the vicinity of Havana about the first of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. He considered the Spanish uniforms better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as they were cool and could be washed.

He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found too heavy for comfort. General Lee made

the significant announcement that he was counting on landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct information that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He stated the conservative and property-owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

As to the efficiency of officers appointed from civil life, General Lee said some of them learned their duties very promptly; others were very slow to learn, but majority did. He believed that volunteers would always be effective, and especially when confronted by the enemy.

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Testimony of Greene.

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mision today. The health of the

troops was excellent, he said, and the

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4.30.

GENERAL DROPPED.

Officers Honorable Discharged Today From Volunteer Service.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The war department today issued an order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer army of three major generals and 26 brigadier generals. The regular army men in the volunteer service will go to their old positions. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has already been reduced by fully 50 per cent, and there consequently is no duty remaining for these officers to discharge.

The list of those discharged follows:

Major generals, John J. Coppinger, Hamilton S. Hawkins, Jacob E. Kent.

Brigadier generals, to take effect

October 31, 1898, Francis L. Guenther,

Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie,

Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Wattier,

Charles P. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheaf,

James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plum,

Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier Generals, to take effect

Nov. 30, 1898: John



An Artist in Town—The Voters Disappointed—The Pet Was Saved—The Call Under Consideration.

THE PET WAS SAVED.



DR. C. T. KINSMAN,
Dentist.
Noyes block, Spring street, Williamstown.

DR. CHARLES D. TEEPEE,
Dentist.
Water, corner Main Street, Williamstown.

A Ton of Comfort

Goes with every ton of coal
which leaves our yard. Our

Pittston Coal

Is free from stone or slate
and is economical.

Frederick Mather, Agt

Office in D W. Noyes' store,
Spring Street, Williamstown.

string beans Thursday and sold them at 15 cents a quart. He also has in his garden cucumbers and summer squash.

William Degenerer of Cole avenue is sick with typhoid fever.

The state road work was somewhat hindered Thursday by the mud caused by Wednesday's storm, but not much damage was done to the road by the rain.

Miss Florence Oldgates of the factory ground has been sick for three weeks and is still in bad condition.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Hopkins will leave town tonight for Pittsburg, Pa., where they will visit their daughter, and Mr. Hopkins will also attend the triennial conclave of Knights Templar, which is to be held in that city next week.

All of the section men were sent down the valley Thursday to repair the damage done by the washouts. The Misses Mansfield of North Adams, who played in a hotel in the Catskills through the summer, have been engaged to play at the Greyllock the balance of the season. The hotel is still doing a good business and will not close till October 31.

Harry Leonard of Chicago Williams '95 and a member of Company A Second New York regiment, is in town.

Mrs. J. L. Vance of Ormond Fla., is visiting Mrs. W. B. Clark and other friends in town. She was formerly connected with the management of the Greyllock and is now interested in the hotel business in Ormond.

It is said that the Catholic church lot at the corner of Main and Park streets will be cleaned up and made into a lawn. The lot adjoins President Carter's place and will make a fine addition to the grounds.

Miss Katie Fitzgerald of Boston is spending two weeks with her mother, Mrs. James Fitzgerald.

TO RENT
Tenement on Water street. Frank Foster.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure 25¢. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

A BUCCANEER CAROUSEL

How M. d'Orgeron Relieved the Bobbers of Their Booty.

M. d'Orgeron gave the orders to his negro cooks and stewards, posted armed guards in convenient niches so that his guests could be handily shot down if they resented any part of the carouse, and then, with his two armed body servants, Alphonse and Jean Paul, betook himself to the squallid town below, where he was received with shouts which were not entirely those of compliment. For three hours he was swallowed up of vision police, and then once more reappeared on the road which led to the castle, arm in arm with the chief of the buccaneers, and a procession of 60 strong bellowing choruses at their heels.

They lurched up the winding pathways, stamped through the grim gateway, with the decoration of shrivelled heads, and clattered into the long low hall of the castle, where was set ready for them a feast made up of coarse profusion. On the blackened wood of the tables were hogs roasted whole and great smoking joints of fresh meat and joints of buccaneer meat and roasted birds, with pinquito and other salsas, and before each cover was a great blackbuck of liquor in a little pool of sloppings.

To a European eye the feast was rather disgusting than generous, but to the buccaneers, new from the lean fare of ship-board, it was princely, and they pledged the governor, with choking darts every time they hacked themselves a fresh platter. Each buccaneer had brought with him his basket of pieces of eight, which he buried between his knees, he sat with a loaded pistol on top as a mark weight and a scrawny ruffler, and after the oil had glutted themselves with meat they swept the joints and platters to the floor, not waiting for the slaves to remove them, and called for more drink and the dice boxes, both of which were promptly set before them.

And then began the wildest exhibition imaginable, for the buccaneers, with abominable at sea, were unused to deep privations, while M. d'Orgeron, though he had been drinking heartily with the best of them, was a mounted cork which wine could never addle—*Pal Mall Magazine*.

Measures.

The poetry that fills my soul
As far as I have long time now
Will never fill my empty bowl!

Nor ever fill a magazine.

Town Topics.

Miss Ora Bent of Marlboro Depot N. H. is visiting Miss Carrie Roebuck.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kellogg, who were married Wednesday evening, received as one of their wedding gifts an elegant easy chair from the Women's Working association.

E. Hall, J. W. Bullock and Edward Davies attended the state convention at Boston Thursday as delegates from this town.

M. More, the gardener, picked

UNREST.

When summer waned the glories of the sun
And shadows shrank over land and sea,
Methought the long, sweet days would not
be done.

All wearied of the glow and harmony,
Longed to lie in the winds of winter blow
Andowering beneath the frowning sky,
Blight all the sweetness that was spring's And thus soft joy a yellow primrose brings
The odious Pickering in Woman's Home Companion.

THE EDITORS.

I suppose it was a rather unusual sort of office, if office it could be called. It was originally rented by Bob Allison as a convenient receptacle for spoiled and mangled canvases. "Dirt cheap," he said, "and plenty of accommodation." He certainly wanted the latter, as the number of mangled canvases grew almost daily.

I think it was Taylor who first suggested that The Organ should see the light of fame and popularity in Bob's attic. Our Organ—we were so proud of the distinctive title, so full of the responsibilities its production entailed, so very conscious of the debt the public would owe us, that we were slightly incoherent, I fear, in our explanations, for many went away thinking we referred to a melodion, a concerto or some other vile invention.

When we talked of The Organ striking the note of freedom, and "pealing forth the glorious symphony of the people's cause," it was surely obvious we could only have meant a newspaper. Bob said The Hurdy Gurdy would be better understood by the masses, and offered a mangled canvas of a rascapous looking Italian with two white mice as a frontpiece.

But as The Organ was started, and The Organ it remained. Dick Taylor was the editor, by reason of his lodging at a compositor's, the said compositor having undertaken to give us any hints we might require.

Dick didn't behave so badly as might have been expected. His uncle had just died and left him \$200, and after much argument he agreed to devote \$150 to voicing the walls of the afflicted. I fancy he was thinking more of the side he put on as proprietor of The Organ than of "the affected."

We held a full council of war shortly after Bob's accession to wealth. The compositor—a pale, thin looking man—discouraged ponderously of some weird sort of machine called a press, of reels and of scenes, etc., till I was quite dares. Taylor took it all calmly, however, and spoke learnedly of "pressing a room" and of "the affected."

He said that at present they (the public) were not educated up to so much originality, and that it was better to train them by degrees. The compositor had been discharged long ago, and Dick made other arrangements. I learned after that he had sold out small sum his mother had left him invested in consols and paid the printing and paper bills in full. He wanted to give Bob back the \$150, but Bob wouldn't touch a farthing.

Dick seemed to have grown a deal older and graver than he had been, and some of the fellow grumbled because, they said, the paper was so much tamer that it used to be. I think Dick had changed his opinion about what the public wanted.

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The Organ had always meant let more to Dick than the rest of us, and now he threw himself heart and soul into the work, writing most of the articles and mastering all the business details in the most wonderful manner.

But in spite of all his efforts, the returns grew larger and larger, and the poor old Organ wallowed only very intermittently after Bob's accession to wealth. The compositor—a pale, thin looking man—discouraged ponderously of some weird sort of machine called a press, of reels and of scenes, etc., till I was quite dares. Taylor took it all calmly, however, and spoke learnedly of "pressing a room" and of "the affected."

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CHESHIRE WON.

Quite a number of people from this town witnessed the baseball game between the "Has Beens" and Cheshire at Cheshire Thursday afternoon. The first seven innings were uninteresting as Cheshire had everything their own way and the score at that time was the same as the free silver ratio, 16 to 1. In the eighth and ninth innings the "Has Beens" recovered from their stupor and when the game ended it was 16 to 14 in favor of Cheshire.

The features of the local team were the battery work of Ralphy and Lathrop, the playing of First Baseman Welsh and Third Baseman Murphy. Center Fielder Streetner made the biggest hit during the game, it being a three base hit.

Police Officer Hiser played second base for the "Has Beens" and he covered himself with glory. He caught several fly balls and nothing could get past him on the ground. He also proved a good man with the "club" and "arrested" the ball several times when it was speeding from the pitcher to the catcher. He scored three runs. Left Fielder Potter did some good work at the bat and nothing need be said of the powerful play of the scribe in right field.

DANCES THIS EVENING.

There will be plenty of chance for persons who like to dance to enjoy themselves this evening.

The Renfrew Caledonian club will hold a box social and dance in their hall at Renfrew. A concert will be given. Those who will take part are Miss Delta Cassidy, Miss Jessie Kerr, Edward Riley, George F. Duggan and Andrew Allen. Harry Smith will be accompanist. After the concert dancing will be held.

The Foresters of America will hold a dance in their hall in bank block this evening. Good music will be had and P. H. Kellher will prompt.

The Napoleon Guards will hold a dance in the St. Jean Baptiste hall. Good music has been secured and F. Decolgne will prompt.

NOTICE OF REGISTRARS AND ASSESSORS.

Notices have been posted giving the dates of registration. They are as follows: At the Howland house at Zyonite Wednesday evening, October 12, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock; at the town building Saturday, October 8, 15, 22 and 29; Wednesday, October 19 and 26, and Thursday and Friday, October 28 and 29. On Saturdays the hours will be from 1:30 to 5 p.m. while on the other evenings they will be from 7 to 9:30. On the last date the hours will be from 12 to 10 p.m.

The assessors will also be in session when the registrars are.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Crescents will play in Dalton Saturday afternoon. A week from tomorrow they will play Drury of North Adams at Forest park.

A football team to be known as the High Schools has been organized as follows: Center, E. C. Jenkins; guards, Robert Anthony and Frank O'Brien; tackles, David Judd and Fred Hutchins; ends, George Carr and Fred Hutchins; quarter back, Robert Whipple; fullback, Arthur Fox; fullbacks, Harlow P. Carr and Thomas Barrett. Delmar Perkins is manager. The new team will play Drury of North Adams at Forest park next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

John Rouaine and William Thomas will run a 100 yard foot race at Renfrew tomorrow afternoon. The race will be for a \$10 purse and a side bet of \$10. The race will be run in front of Barrett Bros. saloon and will take place at 4 o'clock.

Don't forget the supper at the old St. Charles church Saturday evening.

A good game of baseball will be played at Lawnsman's park Saturday afternoon between the North Adams and Holyoke Athletics. The latter team is composed of Atlantic, Connecticut and Eastern league players. Miner and Mackey will be the home battery.

Sergeant William O'Brien has been appointed truant officer.

Four of the members of the Salvation Army of North Adams climbed Greylock from this town Thursday and remained over night. They returned this morning looking rather blue.

Rev. Miles B. Fisher, Miss Lucy Chalmers and Miss Anna Beeler returned Thursday evening from the Congregational Sunday school convention in Worcester.

The regular meeting of the N. E. O. P. will be held this evening.

Quite a number left this morning on the excursion to Boston. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and daughter of Zyonite, Conductor Robert Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Derosia, Private John Weir of Company M., Thomas Russell and Corporal Clark.

The regular monthly services of the League of the Sacred Heart will be held at St. Thomas church this evening.

Don't miss seeing "Under the Red Robe" at the Wilson theater in North Adams Saturday evening.

Jeweler Hurd is having the wood work in his store repainted.

Charles Estes and George Crandall of Gilead street have been in Vermont. The Cheshire and Berlin of Berlin, N. Y., will play ball at Cheshire Saturday afternoon. There is much rivalry between the teams. Some people from this town will attend the game.

Through thick and thin.

They are with us again, the brave laddies in blue.

And we welcome them all with a will, And we'll help them forget all the woes they went through.

Where the battle notes echo and thrill.

And it's thankful we are there's no great or dismal.

As we gaze on each conquering troop;

They are with us again from the thick of the fray.

And the thin of the coffee and soup.

—New York Truth.

TO CURE NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Interesting Experience of an Indian-apothecary Gentleman.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. Persons having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the origin to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsias often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach distress. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated; with headaches still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper of No. 61 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years; have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes gave temporary relief. They sometimes gave temporary relief. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a book-keeper with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better, and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts."

A. W. SHARPER.

61 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind. It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

Sleeping Machines.

Experiments have been made recently with some curious devices in the shape of "sleep machines." Sleep will sometimes result from fatigue of the eyes; looking at the trees or other objects as we rush along in the train will frequently "send us off." An ingenious gentleman has produced a machine for this purpose. It is a box surrounded by two fanlike panels, one above the other, revolving horizontally in opposite directions. These panels are studded with mirrors that throw upon the retina a vibrating field of twinkling lights. A similar effect is produced by staring at a bright ball placed high above the head, so that some slight strain is caused by staring at it. Another apparatus for causing drowsiness is formed of clamps for squeezing the arteries leading to the brain. The clamps remain in position for less than half a minute and by that time the sufferer from insomnia has been placed in a state of somnolence by the decreased flow of blood to the brain. Still another method is to arrange an electric battery in the bed so that a mild electric current acts upon the spine.

A New Kind of Glass.

A French plate glass factory has placed upon the market a new article of considerable interest, called opaline. It is a vitreous mass, absolutely free from metals, acid proof, of a grayish blue color and resembles artificial ice.

It is cast and rolled into large plates of from 85 to 100 square feet surface area and from one-half to 1½ inches thick. Large surfaces can be lined with a single plate without a joint. Besides its incomparable hardness it possesses the immense advantage over marble of being acid proof and remaining perfectly spotless. Like faience and porcelain, it can be decorated with indestructible, burned-in colors. It is produced usually from seven-sixteenths to nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The plates have a smooth and rough surface, the latter to render adhesion to mortar more sure. For partition walls it is made smooth on both sides.

* * * H. Chase & Co.'s pure barley malt whiskey is recommended by physicians for household and medicinal uses. M. Welch & Co. and all druggists.

Clocks!

Clocks!

We have just opened a fresh lot of clocks. Anything you want from a \$1.00 nickel alarm to a nice mantel clock.

A large line of sterling silver, and cut glass for wedding gifts.

A. J. Hurd,

Jeweler, Stationer, Newsdealer, Two Expert Watchmakers, PARK STREET, Adams, Mass.

NORTH ADAMS WILL NOW ADMIT

They Do Not Doubt the Items of Interest We Publish in Their Local Papers Daily.

You may ask why and we tell you that what we have proved to others we can prove to you (if you will but read them) of results right here in our own city, of cures that are cures. No misrepresentations.

Mr. L. F. Cummings, of North Adams, Mass., says: "I have been afflicted with Kidney disease for a long time. I tried various remedies without avail until I fortunately procured a bottle of Frost's Kidney Cure and after a short treatment I can safely say yours is the most effective remedy I have ever tried.

Acknowledgment.

The Princess Chapel will be much used, both for dressy day and evening tulips, this autumn, and nothing could be more perfect than the fit and outline of some of the newest models.

There is a great demand for both the standard and fancy materials in black, and this fall they are brought out in very many different weaves, either in all wool or silk and wool mixture.

Black gowns of lovely transparent or semi-transparent weaves over silk or satin and in heavier materials for day wear will take high place in the ranks of fashion for the two seasons before us.

The deeply pointed, popular overknots of the season do not always match the underskirt and, if preferred, can be made of entirely different fabric. Therefore it may prove most desirable for remodeling garments.

Victoria cords, bayadere silks, in black and dark rich autumn colorings, gros grain, faille, beige-galine, imperial robe—in fact, all the lustrious corded silks—are in high vogue, both for gowns entire and for combination wear.

Mobile lace in various widths and buttons of graded size trim the skirts and bodices of rough dress fabrics, and silk braid and small tailor buttons ornament the costumes made of fine weaves of wool and silk and wool materials.

Frost's NERVOUS CURE quickly calms the nervous system and braces up the patient. No nerve tonic equals it, 25c.

FROST'S NO-LA-GRIFFE cures colds and gripes and prevents pneumonia. At this time of the year your life may depend on having it handy.

FROST'S RHEUMATISM CURE is celebrated the world over. It is the "miracle worker" and has astonished thousands, 25c.

FROST'S NERVOUS CURE quickly relieves the nervous system and braces up the patient. No nerve tonic equals it, 25c.

FROST'S CURE CONSTITUTION...

New Light on the Phenomena of Disease.

Recent phonendoscope examinations have enabled the physician not only to define under all conditions the exact outlines of the stomach, but have thrown a new light on the phenomena of digestion, thus furnishing medicine with a novel and refined method of scientific diagnosis. The phonendoscope reveals the fact that the stomach, even when empty, is more elongated in a vertical direction than anatomists have hitherto believed. It was thought formerly that a glass of water, after being imbibed, would not stay in the stomach. It is now found that the stomach preserves liquids as follows: In order to empty itself it elongates in a transverse direction. The advantage of a dry diet for weak stomachs will thus be seen. As beverages remain in the stomach along with the food, the weight imposed on this organ is diminished by just so much through the suppression of liquids. To the lay reader the most interesting part of these investigations is where they show that different liquids have different dispositions within the stomach. If the stomach is filled with, say, 500 grams of water, its lower part elongates like a large purse and assumes a wide vertical diameter. Two hours after it is great part empty and has assumed its original form. With a beverage producing an abundant disengagement of gas, of which water is the type, the stomach will expand and have a much larger gas chamber. It will take a longer time to empty itself, and two hours afterward it will still contain a large quantity of the liquid. Wine produces the same effect, and the big bottles of those who drink large quantities of beer can now be well understood. Nutritive liquids, such as milk and chocolate, pass off more rapidly. Two hours after ingestion the stomach is smaller and contains less liquid. Wine also passes off rapidly. The stomach contracts through the irritation produced by the alcohol and causes hunger, and the rapid contraction of the organ explains, too, the awakening of the appetite caused by apertives.

Bouillon and soup allay hunger and appear to be nourishing, but they merely "stay the stomach," and food has to be eaten soon after they have been drunk, or hunger will set in. Hot and aromatic beverages, particularly coffee and tea digest most easily two hours after ingestion of the same, the stomach being normal and almost empty. The lesson of all this is that a man should drink ordinary water and not abuse gaseous beverages, which have lost their reputation as digestive liquids, except in certain pathological cases, of which the physician is the sole judge.

Candy, Cardiac

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste, Good, Do Good, Never Bitter, Weakish, or Gripes, 100, 200, 500.

... CURE CONSTIPATION...

Smelling Salts Company, Chicago, Neutral, New York.

STOP SMOKING.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY.

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 10 cents a week. 20 cents a month. 30¢ a year.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

By the
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY.
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Mgr.
From
The Transcript Building, Bank Street,
North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"

From the seal of the city of North Adams

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 7, 98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by The Transcript. They must be signed (not necessary for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

Col. Roosevelt wants to be elected governor of New York because he is a Republican and because he is consciously proud of his party and its record.

The committee that formally notified him of his nomination was given a wholesome reply of acceptance. There was no buncome in his answer. No sentimental platitudes; just plain vigorous sentences extolling the virtues of his party.

He doesn't believe that state issues are or can be paramount to the national issues of this year. The republican party finds itself face to face with new and untried policies. It needs to have the support of the people not alone in congress but in each separate state.

Political support is essential to the carrying out of the plans of action already agreed upon, but the administration ought to have the moral support of the country, which may best be tendered through the election of republican governors and legislatures. So while the democrats of New York will make their fight on alleged scandals in the administration of state affairs, the republicans will make theirs on the triumphs of the federal administration in war and peace, asking for the approving verdict of the people.

It is folly for the democrats of New York or any other state to try to shift the issues from nation to state. The people won't have it so. The war question and the policies to issue therefrom concern the people more than any state question can concern them.

Besides that, the people wish to again impress their seal of condemnation upon the Chicago platform. They want to say and have it understood that they are satisfied with the republican position on the money question. And they will say it by electing republican governors and congressmen in New York and elsewhere.

Col. Roosevelt does not stake his fortunes upon his personal record in the war with Spain. He stakes them all on the record of the republican party and he will win a brilliant victory.

WHOOPS FOR GARRISON SERVICE.

The war department continues to be overwhelmed with appeals for the mustering out of volunteers. From senators and representatives, from every one with an influence in official circles, from relatives and friends have come requests for the release of the citizen soldiers on one pretext or another. The greater portion of the volunteers have seen enough of soldiering in the several months of camp life, and the prospect of being sent to Cuba on garrison duty doesn't appeal to their enthusiasm in the least. No great is the dissatisfaction among the men and no strong the pressure for having them mustered out, the war officials can see that the reorganization of the army with a view of providing willing troops for garrison service will be one of the first questions to which congress must address itself upon reassembling in December.

A larger force than the recently augmented regular army will be needed if the United States takes the Philippines. Either the standing army must be swelled to 100,000 or the demand must be met with voluntary regiments that are not opposed to following the life of a soldier anywhere. The present emergency makes it necessary to keep in the service thousands of citizens who desire to return to their homes and the employments of peace, but they should not be held against their wishes a minute longer than the necessities of the situation require. If the government cannot find regulars or volunteers enough to garrison its new possessions, it will have to resort to conscription; but this oppressive recourse must not be applied until it is determined whether the nation has a sufficient number of citizens to take up soldiering as a vocation voluntarily.

To solve this problem pending action by congress a thoroughly sensible and practicable plan is suggested. It

is that of releasing all dissatisfied members of the regiments kept in service as fast as willing and eager men can be found to take their places. It is believed that enough men to fill the places of those who wish to drop out can be found who are willing to join the service without impairing the discipline or efficiency of any regiment. If the regiments that are sent to Cuba could be reorganized in this way it certainly would be a fortunate solution of the problem.

Teddy Roosevelt talks like a man who isn't afraid to stand or fall on his party's record.

Croker's Van Wyck is not put to the defense of his record for the simple reason that he has no record.

But the testimony of Generals Wheeler and Boynton was taken under oath and that doesn't cut ice for the yellow journals.

General Wood is making his clean-up at Santiago so complete and thorough he may get himself elected foreman of the road district gang.

The state republican convention could do nothing else than to renominate without contest all of the present state officials. The record of the administration of Governor Wolfcott has been free from taint.

North Adams fortunately escaped great damage from the floods which were so expensive to the towns in the neighborhood. For this we should be very thankful. It is not often that the city is favored in this direction. The fact that so little damage was done the newly repaired streets speaks well for the work done.

The correspondent of the Springfield Republican heard Congressman Lawrence's speech nominating Governor Wolcott in the state convention and pays him a fine compliment. Among other things he said: "Congressman Lawrence scored a success in presenting the name of Gov. Wolcott for renomination by acclamation. To his fine voice has been added an ease of bearing that public men acquire only with practice. The expression 'Lawrence has grown' was frequently heard after he left the platform."

It is a matter of extreme regret that the Pittsburgh railroad has suffered such serious and expensive damages as those caused by the floods and landslides in the section between this city and Troy. It will cost the company many thousands of dollars to repair the roadbed and replace the bridges wiped out in a very few hours. Aside from this direct loss the loss also resulting from suspended and disarranged traffic is very great. People little consider how serious a blow to a railroad system such an occurrence is. It is a loss which no amount of human ingenuity or foresight can prevent.

Seen and Heard.

The present Indian troubles in Minnesota and their intense local interest through the adventures of Inspector Tinker of this city has revived all the vivid pictures of Indian warfare drawn by Cooper, and the Last of the Mohicans has again become an up-to-date work of reference. To be captured on an island, or nearly so, and then to be wounded by the "wily savages," (Cooper) all in this time of the century, strikes the popular fancy as particularly incongruous. There was horror in it at first, but when Mr. Tinker's dispatches indicate that he is not seriously wounded, there is a somewhat milder, though just as earnest, interest in the case. The suggestion now comes that the wounded inspector is a veteran of a war just as real as that completed in Cuba, and that in the future Col. Roosevelt and Inspector Tinker should stand on the same level for political honors.

The French Democratic club of Lawrence held its annual banquet last night, having as guests Candidate A. B. Bruce, G. F. Williams, J. F. Fitzgerald of Boston and J. L. Chalmers of Lowell. Surgeon General Sternberg has invited the attention of the war committee to various telegrams as evidence of his earnest desire that our troops in the field should be provided with all necessary supplies.

A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of William Schmidt, a prominent real estate dealer and member of the Cincinnati board of education, who is charged with embezzling \$26,000 from a building association.

Fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including government buildings and temples. It is feared that 1000 lives were lost. Hankow is a treaty port on the Yangtze-Kiang, China, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea.

The chamber of commerce of the state of New York commends President McKinley upon the magnificent victory achieved by the army and navy of the United States and renews the assurance of its confidence in his wisdom, judgment and statesmanship in dealing with the difficult international problems yet to be solved.

Henry A. Castle, auditor for the post office department, in his annual report

shows that the deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was \$3,026,803, the smallest in some years. The postal revenue for 1898 was \$89,012,616, an increase of \$6,347,158. The expenditure increased \$4,252,236, and the deficit was reduced by \$2,004,920.

The principal feature of the second day's session of the Vermont grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, was the election of officers as follows: Chancellor, George M. Howell, Bennington; Vice-chancellor, W. E. Barry, Barre; private, F. A. George, Hardwick; keeper of records and seals, J. M. Cady, St. Johnsbury; master of exchequer, L. M. Spaulding, Bellows Falls; master-at-arms, D. H. Chapman, Cambridge.

—The baseball series between Pitts-

field and North Adams teams have been dropped. The weather has got rather beyond baseball.

Hood's Pills
Glimmels the stomach,
rouses the liver, cure bilious-
ness, headache, dizziness,
poor stomach, constipation,
etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists
and only pills to go with Hood's Formula.

For THE STRING.

Team of Champions Had a Track in Brooklyn Thursday.

Brooklyn, Oct. 4.—The Boston won the first game of the Basal trip yesterday in a well-played contest. Lewis, who has not lost a game to the Brooklynites since he became a league player, was in the box, and kept his record of victories intact. He was not baited to any considerable extent, and received faultless support.

Lowe had the bulk of the work to do in the infield, and it was gilt-edge, while Duffy made a splendid showing in the outfield. The batting of Long was very lively. Stahl and Duffy also hit well.

The play of the game was made by Long in the ninth inning. It was really too dark to play, and it was a matter of wonder to many that Long could see the ball at all. Gaston, the first man, met the ball squarely. Few saw its progress, but they did see Long leap in the air and stick out his left hand. He had the ball fair enough, and the Boston rooters fairly howled. Score:

BOSTON. AB R 1B PO A E
Griffin, c f 2 1 1 3 0 0
Jones, r f 4 0 1 2 0 0
Anderson, i b 5 1 1 8 1 0
Magoun, s 3 1 1 2 4 0
Daly, 2 b 2 0 6 6 2 0
Sheard, l f 4 0 1 4 0 0
Wagner, 3 b 3 1 1 2 1 0
Smith, c 4 0 1 0 2 0
Gaston, p 4 0 0 1 3 0

Totals 32 4 7 27 14 3
BOSTON. AB R 1B PO A E
Hamilton, c f 3 0 0 2 0 0
Tenney, l b 5 1 2 13 2 0
Long, a s 4 1 2 2 3 0
Lowe, 2 b 2 0 0 2 7 0
Collins, s b 4 1 1 3 2 0
Stahl, r f 5 1 1 2 0 0
Duffy, p 4 1 2 3 0 0
Lewis, p 4 1 2 0 3 0

Totals 35 7 12 27 15 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0
Boston 0 0 0 4 0 1 2 0 2 0

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 3. Three-base hits—Anderson, Sheard. Two-base hits—Collins, Stahl, Duffy. First base on error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 10. Struck out—By Lewis. Stolen bases—Gaston, Hamilton, Wagner. Sacrifice—Long, Lowe. Double plays—Gaston, and Anderson, Magoun, Daly and Anderson, Long, Lowe and Tenney. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Wild pitches—Gaston, 1; Lewis, 1. Time—1:58. Umpires—Hunt and Connolly. Attendance—1100.

The Philadelphia moved into the first division yesterday by defeating the Washingtons. Dineen was instead in the first inning, which, with rocky fielding, enabled the Phillies to score three runs.

The Baltimore scored three runs in the first inning in New York and secured a winning lead. Jennings' nose was broken in the first inning by a pitched ball.

The St. Louis players played gilt-edged ball against the Clevelandians, winning the first game and making a draw of the second. Darkness stopped the second game in the fifth.

Tannehill of the Pittsburghs pitched good ball, and he was greatly assisted by Umpire McDonald, who rendered several decisions against the Louisville team.

Tomorrow's Almanac and Forecast.

Sun rises—5:48; sets, 5:14.

Moon rises—11:37 p.m.

High tide—5:15 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

Fair-weather conditions now prevail in all parts of the country, and generally the temperatures are normal. The clear and pleasant weather now seems certain to continue through Saturday, and probably fair Sunday, though there may be more cloudiness. It will probably be slightly warmer after today, with winds becoming southward.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In the district court in Fall River the Arkwright corporation was found guilty of running overtime and was fined \$50.

A freight wreck in the Burlington yards in Indiana, Neb., resulted in the death of Engineer Bruce, Fireman Walters and Brakeman Carl. Four other trainmen were injured.

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field and North Adams teams have been dropped. The weather has got rather beyond baseball.

To Leave Pittsfield For North Adams.

The Sunday Morning Call of Pittsfield in its issue of October 3 will have the following to say of Dr. Pfleifer and his success in that city:

We regret to learn that Dr. Pfleifer is about closing his business here. We have come in contact with him ever since he came among us last April, and we have watched his work with interest. We owe it to him to say we have always found him a courteous gentleman, prompt in all his business relations, and he certainly has an astonishing power over disease. His control over those who have the habit of using liquor, morphine and cigarettes is most wonderful. No doubt many friends are sorry he is going to leave us, and what in this case seems to be Pittsfield's loss will be North Adams' gain, as we understand that he is going to give our sister city the benefit of his talents.

The general opinion of Dr. Pfleifer is that he is an honest straightforward gentleman, a wonderful physician and a reformer who lives up to his principles. The doctor during his stay here has been carefully studied by many prominent people, among them Rev. William Wilberforce Newton of St. Stephen's church, who writes in the highest terms over his own signature of the doctor's God-given work.

In saying that the

Rector of St. Stephen's Church

is the most popular minister in Pittsfield, we have no intention to say one word against the rest; they are all good men, who no doubt will join in this opinion of the people and in his written statement of Dr. Pfleifer.

The Rev. Wm. Wilberforce Newton, D. D.

says: That he has seen some of his work with those afflicted with the liquor and morphine habits and considers him a successful specialist.

William J. Oatman, the Publisher of the Popular Sunday Morning Call

is among newspaper men in Berkshire county, what Dr. Newton is among the ministers and here is what he says in a public letter of October 4, of Dr. Pfleifer: "That he deserves the success he met at Pittsfield, that his services to members of his own family have proven beyond a doubt that he is all that has been credited to him, and ask the people to give him the confidence his talent is entitled to." He further says: He is personally acquainted with people cured by Dr. Pfleifer and will vouch for the genuineness of the testimonials in his possession.

We could continue to print what the most prominent people of Pittsfield say of Dr. Pfleifer to fill up this paper, but this would not be practical, so we will wind up with a few words from Mr. John B. Jordan of 469 West street, one of Pittsfield's well known business men. He says: "He had for several years had a strong appetite for liquor and how he in the month of June was entirely cured by Dr. Pfleifer. His testimony gives the details of the cure and he speaks in the highest terms of the doctor." It would hardly be fair to look upon Dr. Pfleifer as a stranger when he comes to us from a sister city so favorably and highly recommended.

Dr. Pfleifer has located his offices in the Gallopin building, No. 68 Main street, where he will be glad to meet any man or woman who has been turned away from the hospital and the family physician as incurable. He can be consulted free any week day from 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m. He has also permanently hired

The Old Grand Army Hall, 66 Main St., Gatslick Building,

MOODY'S SPEECH.

Address of Chairman of the State Republican Convention at Boston, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1898.

The Republican party renders to the people the account of its stewardship. In doing that it appeals for renewed authority to conduct the affairs of the state and the nation. In the hearing of that appeal it stands upon its record and in content to be judged by it. It is ready to place performance by the side of promise without shrinking from the comparison. Moreover, in the guidance of the nation through troubles so far unforeseen that it has made no pledge upon them, our party has gained a new title to the confidence of the American people. We have made good our claim that the party under whose administration the federal Union was preserved, the national finances rescued from the perils of a depreciated currency, and the marvelous industrial progress of the latter half of the century fostered and encouraged, possesses the capacity to deal wisely with the changing conditions which are the lot of a strong, growing and progressive nation.



CONGRESSMAN MOODY.

Your chief function in the nomination of candidates for the executive offices of the commonwealth. I risk little in saying that you will perform that duty harmoniously and in accordance with the wishes of those who sent you here. I risk less in saying that your choice will be ratified at the polls by an overwhelming majority. Upon the issue raised by the nomination which you will make there is little to be said. An administration which is not attacked need not be defended. The Republican party has exercised the legislative power of the state for 40 years, and during most of that period the executive power as well.

We have been exposed to the perils which surround a party whose supremacy is unquestioned. We have lacked one of the best safeguards of good government, the advantage of a numerous and intelligent minority ready to profit by our mistakes, able to obtain the confidence of the state, and in its turn to undertake the responsibilities of her government. Least of all we have that advantage today, yet our commonwealth presents to the world a government without partisan bitterness, moderate, firm, pure and dignified; officials of adequate ability and without reproach; laws whose wisdom in the main will be conceded, conceived and enacted in the interest of the people, and not seldom a model for the imitation of our sister states; property, liberty and life secure, and an administration of justice without a stain. It would be too much to claim that these condition are all due to the government of any party. They are the aspirations of the genius of our people and it is the happy fortune of the Republican party to have realized them. And so it happens this year, as so often before, that the election in November will be but a meeting for the ratification of the work you will do today.

But there is a national election then to be held as well. Though there are no state issues worth serious discussion, there are national issues of transcendent importance; issues whose settlement will be watched with interest in the uttermost parts of the civilized world. With those issues I shall mainly concern myself.

Two years ago the Republican party won an emphatic victory. The Republicans made certain pledges to the country. Let us see how far they have redeemed them. On the 4th of March, 1897, the president of our choice took his seal in the White House, and the 55th congress began its life. In the house of representatives the Republicans had a comfortable majority, but in the senate their opponents had a small but sure majority. Under these circumstances party legislation and the reparation of party pledges were not easy. They would have been impossible if the leaders of the senate had not been of tact, and above all if the man in the White House, wielding the great and increasing power of the presidency, had not been pre-eminently a man of tact. The 55th congress is 18 months old. What has it accomplished?

The Republican platform declared for a tariff whose "uncompromising principle" should be "the protection and development of American labor and industry," which with other sources should "furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government." In less than five months, on July 24, 1897, the Dingley bill became a law. As in all instances of constructive legislation intended for uniform operation over a country great in extent and diversified in climate, industries and conditions, there were included in it the provisions which did not command the assent of all. As its construction proceeded differences of opinion on details became manifest. A duty earnestly sought by one section of the country was as earnestly opposed by another. Conference, yielding of opinion and compromise were inevitable. In the final result each found something which he would have changed. But great questions must be decided in a practical way. If one waits for the ideally perfect measure he must forever wait and never act. The law never lost sight of its guiding principle, never was open to the charge of perfidy and dishonor, and has been accepted as a substantial compliance with our promise to the country. As we observe its results from month to month and note how closely they conform to the prediction of the man whose name it bears, we become convinced that the tariff law of 1897 will be an enduring monument to the knowledge, sagacity and statesmanship of Nelson Dingley.

It is not yet, as we agreed to do, enacted a law for the restriction of immigration by the exclusion of those who

are unable to read or write, a measure conceived in no hostility to race or religion, but calculated to protect our labor and preserve the quality of our citizenship. But a bill upon the subject has passed the senate, and I hope to see it become a law in the coming session of congress.

We favored the creation of a national board of arbitration to adjust differences between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce. We have created such a board in a law approved alike by the transportation companies and their men. By it the trade unions are recognized and given an official standing before the courts, a fact which has received little notice, yet of the highest importance in the economic history of the labor question.

Under sore temptation to do otherwise, we have sustained the civil service law as we agreed. We promised that the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States. We have annexed them and thus established an outpost in the Pacific ocean for the defense of our western coast, approved and demanded by every military and naval authority of the time.

We fought the battle of 1898 with the device of sound money upon our banner. We pledged ourselves to oppose the free coinage of silver, to preserve the existing gold standard, and to maintain our silver and paper currency at parity with gold. We have kept the faith. Our victory won the confidence of the world, not only in the ability, but in the purpose as well of the nation to hold its obligations sacred. The fruit of our victory was soon to be garnered; the justification of our opinion was soon to be recorded. Eighteen months passed and the nation, after a generation of peace, turned from its pleasant pathways to face the unknown perils of foreign war. There was hardly a tremor in our financial system. Our outstanding obligations maintained their value in the market place. Every piece of silver and paper money current was accepted at its face without question. Gold remained in abundant quantities in the treasury, in the banks, and in the channels of trade. When the government offered to the world two hundred millions of our 3 per cent. bonds, payable principal and interest in coin, although men knew that by their letter they might be paid in silver dollars of half the intrinsic value of those by which they were purchased, yet so convinced were they of the good faith of the American people that the offer was overhauled many times, and today these bonds are selling at a premium of more than 5 per cent.

I assert, gentlemen of the convention, that, making due allowance for the embarrassment of a hostile senate, and remembering that more than two years must pass before the promises of our platform are overdue, the fidelity with which the Republican party has sustained its professions and the celerity with which it has fulfilled them finds no parallel in political history.

Since last we met, unhappily we have engaged in war. Happily and gloriously we have ended it. It has not been a war of party or of section, but of the whole American people. But for its beginning and conduct our party is justly accountable. We were brought face to face with unforeseen responsibilities. Let us consider how we have met and dealt with them. On the 4th of March, 1897, we seated in the presidential chair William McKinley of Ohio. What true American in the recesses of his own soul regrets it now? The cloud so larger than a man's hand which had been hanging upon our horizon these many years, almost unnoticed by any except those whose especial duty it was to watch the weather, began to grow darker and darker and more threatening. Now and again there came from it a flash of lightning and the roll of distant thunder. We paused, turned from our work, looked, perhaps with growing apprehension in our hearts, but soon returned again, comforting ourselves with the belief that it would break and pass away. Finally that happened in the treacherous harbor of Havana which arrested and fastened the attention of all. We saw that blackness had overspread the sky, relieved only by the angry yellow tinge which betokens the storm. Then, not forgetting those who manned her, all looked to the pilot of the ship of State. There has never been anything more beautiful than the confidence with which the people leaned upon the president in the hour of peril. They instinctively realized the truth of the maxim of statescraft that the executive power alone can deal intelligently and effectively with foreign relations. They knew William McKinley as a statesman of long experience and profound convictions. They knew him as sometime a soldier in the ranks, loving peace and hating peace as they loved peace and hated war. They felt sure that he loved his country and its Christian civilization. And so they trusted him and were willing to follow wherever he led, whether to honorable peace or necessary war.

There is an opinion abroad, fostered by some newspapers of influence and shared by many men who desire to seek the truth, that the president was forced into a war which he believed to be unavoidable, by the pressure of thoughtless people, of the press and of congress. It is worth while to inquire whether such is the fact. I can find no place in which this charge, alike against the president, congress and the country is more concisely and clearly stated than in the words which I shall read. I say the charge against the president, because if he, having the primary control of our foreign affairs, had consented to and advised a war which he believed to be unnecessary and therefore unjustifiable, he would still deserve the commendations which we so willingly give him. I quote the words of a man of sincerity and high purpose, who has won the respect and affection of many men, but who unfortunately is unable to see either the good in our time or the evil in times which are past. In a recent address Charles Eliot Norton said: "The president and our minister to Spain, both presumably better informed of the conditions than any other men, declared their belief that the ends we had a right to seek could be secured by negotiation and urged that the attempt thus to obtain them should not be abandoned. But congress, representing the nation, refused to listen to the counsels of prudence, patience and of peace. The national conscience seemed to be dead to the sin of war and the national imagination was dull to the results of evil." Here is a distinct assertion that the president declared his belief that

we could obtain our just requirements by diplomacy and urged that it should not be abandoned. Nothing could be more grotesquely untrue. What he did declare was that diplomacy had failed.

What he did urge was that he should be authorized to intervene in the affairs of Cuba with the army and navy of the United States. In effect his advice was not for the continuation of diplomacy, but for the beginning of war.

I will take the pains to prove what I say. The news of the destruction of the Maine on the evening of February 15th, created the most intense excitement in the country. It was followed by a sober determination to await the result of an investigation. A court of inquiry was constituted. Its verdict, that the ship was destroyed by a submarine mine exploded by persons unknown, was submitted to congress on March 28th, by the president, in a message which informed the senate and house that the findings

of the court had been communicated to the government of Spain, and concluded by invoking, until the result of that communication should be known, "diligent consideration." That the president was striving through all these weary months for an honorable and bloodless settlement all men knew. He was hoping against hope, struggling against fate, for peace, yet neglecting no measure of preparation for war. In the meantime congress placed no stumbling block in his way. The Republican house of representatives fresh from the people and seeking to do their will under the leadership of the great statesman who was his rival, stood by the right hand of the president as immovable as our granite hills. There were resolutions introduced, there were fiery speeches uttered, there were attempts made to spur the house into irresponsible action, but they failed. The country rejoiced the fruits of his wisdom in placing 51 more Republicans than Democrats in the house of representatives and the president was left with a free hand. At last he spoke to congress and the country. In the message of April 11th he begins by saying, "Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the president to give, from time to time, to the congress information of the state of the union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring Island of Cuba." He will then give information and make recommendations. We shall see whether he declared his belief in the effectiveness of diplomacy and urged its continuance. He continues with a review of the conditions in Cuba, declaring that the conflict there "was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could boast was that of the wilderness and the grave." He relates the history of the negotiations with Spain and says that with the last overture and its disappointing reception "the executive is brought to the end of his effort." He discusses the various modes of action which had been suggested and asserts that "the only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba." Appealing to the name of humanity, civilization and of enduring American interests, he says: "In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the Island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."

"The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

There are the president's own words. They are writ large so that no man may misunderstand them. I am at the end of my effort. Diplomacy has failed. Give me the army and navy that with them I may make peace by force of arms. Then not till then did congress act. The appeal of the president was answered by clothing him with the authority which he asked, in an act which met his approval as soon as it reached him. An act from which the Republican house, again supporting the president's policy, eliminated the recognition of the insur-

gent government in Cuba.

The charge that congress, urged on by the people, insisted upon abandoning diplomacy and beginning war, against the advice of the executive, disproved by the clearest evidence, open to the examination of all men. He who repeats the charge can excuse his malice only by asserting his ignorance.

I will not recount the splendid achievements in the war which followed. Begun by declaration on April 25th, it ended by protocol on August 12th. Our arms upon land and sea were successful beyond the dreams of hope. Our own commonwealth has borne its full share of suffering and gathered its full share of laurel. She has given to the country the secretary of the navy. We take no especial pride that Long has held that high office. It is not that. But because developing under unexpected stress, he did the work of his trust that nothing seems to have been left undone and nothing done in vain; because against his administration charges of favoritism or incapacity are unheard and impossible; because he so managed and directed our navy that he is entitled to share in the imperishable renown which it has won; not because he has held the office, but because he has held it so well, we are proud and rejoice with exceeding gladness.

Ours is no longer one of the greater states of the Union, yet wherever there was hardship, suffering, danger or death to be met, there were the men of Massachusetts. On the quarter deck and behind the guns in Manila bay, with Harrison in his desperate venture, in the death of Cervera's fleet, watching through the long nights of the weary blockade, with the firing line and in the trenches before Santiago, in the front ranks at Port Rico, and alas, in the camp where pen-

tence reigned, go where you will, you will find our kin.

It does not lessen the sorrow of each desolate home that they are few in number, yet in comparison with what our armies have won, as wars go, our loss was small. If one had predicted how small, he would have been called an idle dreamer. There is one dark shadow upon the picture. The apprehension that there has been suffering and death which might have been prevented haunts us, and will not down at our bidding. I am not disposed to anticipate the findings of a commission of inquiry. If for any reason the one already constituted finds its powers insufficient, or its results inconclusive, another can be provided acting under the authority of the congress, equipped with ample funds and the power to summon witnesses, administer oaths and punish for contempt. Let us not judge hastily how much of the suffering, disease and death in our armies, at the front and in the camps of instruction, was the inevitable result of the cruelties of war, how much was due to insufficient preparation and defective military system, and how much can be traced to incapacity or negligence. The truth will become manifest in time. If there be those who are proved to be guilty, we shall be held to account.

The war wrought great and unexpected changes. The last trace of Spanish sovereignty in the western hemisphere has been destroyed. Indeed her power has been so crippled that it is doubtful if Spain has the present organi-

zation of life, in which no spirit should cultivate and not destroy. An thing which tends to maintain or increase it is too precious to be lost. We ought not to be indifferent to the islands which Canada is seeking to take from us. They have always been dear to Massachusetts. They have been of first care to our statesmen. Secured John Adams, and preserved by his son in our own day they have been defended by Horace and Lodge. The fisheries are encouraged and fostered by bounties and protective duties in every marina nation. Canada not only protects its product of her fisheries by duty, but since the unjust Halibut award has put her fishermen and fishing vessels, in 10 years, more than two and a quarter million of dollars as bounties. The product of our fisheries in money value of less comparative importance than 10 years gone by, but if with the prospect of the future before us we allow this industry, with its thousands of hardy seamen, a nursery alike for the merchant marine and the navy, to be battered away, we shall be guilty of an act of in sensate folly.

The pathway of duty to Cuba is plain. There is no room for consideration of interest or discussion of policy here. There is only the simple question of common honesty. At the threshold of our undertaking we solemnly disclaimed any intention of controlling the Island except for its pacification and asserted our determination to leave its government to its own people. We owe it to the people of Cuba, to foreign nations, and to our own honor to make this pledge good if we can. We cannot leave the Island to anarchy. Our paramount duty is to insure a stable government under which property, liberty and life shall be secure. Let us see to it that that government shall be an independent government by the people who inhabit the Island. If any act or restraint of ours can secure this result that act and restraint is due from us. When order is restored, industry prevails and free government becomes possible, let the people of Cuba settle the destinies of their country for themselves.

In the disposition of the Philippine Islands lies the problem which perplexes us most. How little we thought a year ago that we should be discussing today the control of Islands in the Asiatic waters. How short has been out time for the acquisition of knowledge concerning them and for due deliberation upon our duty. It is not to be charged to weakness that so many doubt and hesitate. We are dealing with the destinies not only of the Islands themselves but of generations of Americans yet unborn. The consequences of our decision are enormous, and we may well withhold it until our minds are illuminated by the light of the fullest knowledge. The problem is easy for those who would settle it by rhetoric and declaim in sounding phrase that we shall never lower the flag where it has once been raised. We may be sure that wherever the flag has been raised, the ideas of freedom and civilization which it represents will be implanted and remain forever. But we are strong enough and just enough to raise or lower our flag where our interest and honor require and need ask the consent of no other nation for the doing of either. The problem is easy again for those who would settle it by some time-honored maxim of the fathers, wrested from its true meaning, and who, thus influenced, would turn their back upon our country and leave them to their fate. But we cannot divest ourselves of our burden so lightly. We cannot play the part of the priest and the Levite and pass by on the other side. We have destroyed the only civil government in the Philippines and we cannot avoid the responsibility of replacing it with another. We cannot turn over the city of Manila to pillage or abandon the Islands to the rule of the sword. We cannot, having used them for our own ends, return our allies to the revenge of their old masters. I for one have no plan of settlement, specific in its details, to propose to you. I make no apology for that. The question is now in the domain of diplomacy. Those who represent us there have sources of information which are denied to us. There we may leave it for a time, with the confident hope that in making the treaty of peace the president and his advisers will forget neither our interest, our duty, nor our honor.

Whether the Islands in the Asiatic seas and in the West Indies become territories of the United States or not, they will be opened as markets for our products.

Opened as if we leave them independent or under other control. The monopoly by which Spain retained their trade has been broken and no other will be permitted in its place. To this much of our conquest we will, at all hazards, hold fast. These new markets are of peculiar importance to Massachusetts. The industries of the commonwealth are feeling keenly the competition of the south and west. We have enacted a code of laws in the interests of our workmen from which we shall not recede; to which the other states, especially those of the south, will not approach.

We have enacted laws for the safety, the health and the comfort of our operations; for the security of wages and for compensation for injuries and death. We have shortened the time of labor and established public libraries where the books spared from work may be em

ployed in study. We have taken the children from the workshop and placed them in the free school. We have done all this with an intelligent regard for the best interests of the state and those who live in it. Our cotton industries competing with the south and a labor week of 60 hours in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and a limitless week in North Carolina, a lower rate of wages and factories near to their raw materials. Other industries meet competitors in other parts of the Union freely employing child labor, near to the raw material and to the market for the finished product. The daily problem of the counting room is to meet and to overcome this competition. It is a problem which can be discussed better there than here. I propose only to allude to the opening of these new markets as a factor in its solution. We have one singular advantage which can never be taken from us, the ocean highway which leads up to our doors. The time was when Massachusetts' fortunes were sought and found on the sea. It may be so again. Traffic between the United States and the Islands, if they become ours, will be coastwise traffic, and must be carried in American bottoms. In any event it must be carried on the sea. Our proximity to the sea is an advantage, slight, perhaps, but perceptible. Here is the opportunity of Massachusetts. I know that our merchants and manufacturers are alive to it. The boot and shoe industry is already planning to control the new markets, and it will do it. If we in Massachusetts are to lose, through domestic competition, a part of our markets at home, we can repair the loss by seizing the new markets abroad. In the extension of our trade and the development of our merchant marine, which is sure to come in the future, we should permit no advantage to escape us. "I was impressed," said the captain of one of our war vessels, "as I came into the bay and harbor, by the manner in which our people handle their vessels, large and small. The spirit of the sea is in them, and it would come out." That

spirit of life, in which no

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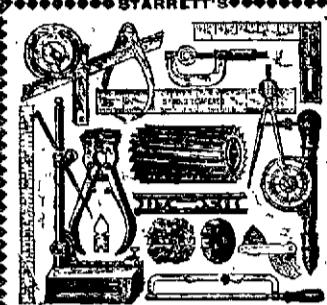
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